

the name *R. piperivorus* Linnaeus rather than trying to 'negate Peters' decision to reject *Ramphastos piperivorus* Linnaeus'.

Finally, because *Selenidera* is feminine and *piperivorus* is an adjective, the correct combination of *piperivorus* Linnaeus, 1758 in the genus *Selenidera* is *S. piperivora*.

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Authorship of the broadbill genus name *Calypptomena* and the correct citations for this and *Calypptomena viridis* Raffles

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The Green Broadbill *Calypptomena viridis* occurs or has occurred recently throughout lowland Borneo, Sumatra, and far-western mainland Southeast Asia from the Thai-Malay Peninsula north to latitude c.16°N (Wells 2007). First-described member of the genus, its names have long been attributed to T. S. Raffles (Raffles 1822), including by us (Dekker & Dickinson 2000, Wells 2007). However, a coloured plate, anatomical drawings and text all titled *Calypptomena viridis* also appeared in the fourth part of T. Horsfield's *Zoological*

researches in Java, and the neighbouring islands, issued apparently in June 1822, whereas the part of the *Transactions of the Linnean Society* carrying the relevant section of Raffles' *Descriptive catalogue* was not delivered before November 1822 (Raphael 1970). *Zoological researches* issue dates were unravelled by C. W. Richmond and, based on his findings, Oberholser (1921) used the discrepancy to propose that genus and species authorships both revert to Horsfield. Peters' *Check-list* (Peters 1951) made no mention of this revision, but Mees (1989) rejected it on the grounds that Horsfield had attributed his description of species *viridis* directly to Raffles under a heading 'Calypptomena viridis, Sir T. S. Raffles's Cat. of a Zool. Coll. made in Sumatra, Tr. Linn. Soc. XIII. p. 295, 1822', below which Raffles' wording was given *verbatim*, in quotation marks, with a page number that could only have been taken from the *Descriptive catalogue* proof sheets.

Thus far, Mees' interpretation has not been challenged but a re-inspection of Horsfield's text shows the latter's quote from Raffles to be preceded by a separate diagnosis, in Latin, under an independent heading 'Calypptomena, Raffles. Act. Soc. Linn. Lond.' ('Acta' here an apparent latinisation of 'Transactions', denoting the Linnean Society's only serial publication at this date), i.e., without mention of the species. Even though Raffles' name featured in that heading, too, no text from or direct allusion to the *Catalogue* was included and nothing about this passage implies that it came other than from Horsfield's own pen. Note also that Horsfield included anatomical drawings not found in the *Catalogue* and that his coloured plate is not a copy of the only illustration of a Green Broadbill directly attributable to Raffles (not published in the *Catalogue* but one of a collection of natural history drawings shipped by him from Sumatra in mid 1820: now British Library cat. no. NHD 4/661). As the first-published describer of *Calypptomena*, notwithstanding wording in the *Catalogue* that he must have been aware of, it follows that Horsfield is the author of the generic name. The correct citation for this name, *contra* Peters (1951: 12), thus is:

Calypptomena Horsfield, 1822 (July), *Zoological researches in Java, and the neighbouring islands* pt. 4, unnumbered plate and text page.

As Mees implied, but for the inclusion of quotation marks Oberholser would have been correct to argue that the name *Calypptomena viridis* must also be cited from Horsfield's publication. This punctuation makes clear that the description came from Raffles, hence the species name *viridis* is still to be credited to Raffles. It nevertheless now follows that the proper citation is to Raffles *in* Horsfield, 1822, full wording as given above for the generic name, although in the usual way still contractable to 'Raffles, 1822'. It is also worth mentioning that on independent evidence of surviving specimen material (Wells in prep.) Horsfield's coloured plate of *viridis* has no type status.

In passing, we note that, with more information at his disposal than available to Richmond or Oberholser, Bastin (1990) has re-studied the issue dates of the eight parts of

TABLE 1
The eight parts of Horsfield's *Zoological researches in Java* and their dates.

	Latest date on the plates	Date in Bastin (1990)	Comments
1	July 1821	July 1821	
2	November 1821	November 1821	
3	February 1822	April 1822	Two of the four bird plates are dated January 1822
4	June 1822	July 1822	
5	October 1822	January 1823	Note delay into next year
6	April 1823	June 1823	
7	October 1823	January 1824	Note delay into next year
8	April 1824	September 1824	

Zoological researches. Table 1 compares his findings with the dates published on the plates, and we draw these to the attention of ornithologists who may not have seen Bastin's work.

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A record of active moult in the Streaked Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus sorghophilus*

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Streaked Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus sorghophilus* is a globally threatened species, the breeding grounds of which are not known with certainty, but presumed to be in north-east Asia ('probably Manchuria': Vaurie 1959; or 'a very limited area of Liaoning and Hebei': Brazil 2009). Most previous records are of birds either seen or collected on migration in east and north-east China, and from the Dalton Pass, Nueva Vizcaya Province, Luzon, the Philippines. The only wintering records come from the Philippines, most at a single site, Candaba Marsh, Pampanga Province, Luzon (BirdLife International 2001). Numbers detected have declined markedly in the past three decades. There were 18 sightings totaling 69 birds in 1981–90, compared with only 11 sightings of 22 individuals in 1991–2007. All but three of these were at Candaba (T. H. Fisher *in litt.* 2009).